(b) and (c) The Indian Navy is being strengthened and modernised in keeping with the emerging threat perceptions, to ensure defence preparedness at all times.

Problems of the Nuclear Fuel Complex

2011. SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what problems are being faced by the Nuclear Fuel Complex since 1968,

(b) what efforts were made to rectify the defects; and

(c) what are the details of the results achieved through those efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c) The Nuclear Fuel Complex was set up in the year 1972 at Hyderabad, primarily to meet the nuclear fuel and zircalloy product requirements of the Nuclear Power Plants. As an import substitution activity, a Tubes Division was also set up to manufacture Seamless Stainless Tubes and Ball Bearing Tubes The Complex has faced the usual problems that any manufacturing industry faces during the course of absorbing, indigenising and mastering a complex technology Necessary steps have been taken to tide over these problems and the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad is now producing the required quantity of nuclear fuels and zircalloy components for the Nuclear Power Plants

Fight against apartheid

2012. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the latest efforts made by the Government of India to get co-operation of foreign countries to fight against apartheid as well as for Namibian independence;

(b) what are the details of the funds collected so far to be utilised in the African countries for their help; and

(c) how far Government achieved success in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government remain in constant contact with other Governments both bilaterally and in international fora with a view to coordinating efforts to secure the dismantlement of apartheid in South Africa and to promote the early independence of Namibia. In recognition of India's active role in these fields India has been invited to serve on the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern African issues established by the recent CHOGM summit held in Vancouver. At the current session of the United Nations General Assembly India has sponsored several resolutions which deal with different aspects of the international campaign to dismantle apartheid. India participated actively in the recent debate in the UN Security Council which resulted in the adoption of a resolution introduced by non-aligned countries on Namibian independence

(b) Details of funds contributed to the Africa Fund established by the Non-Aligned Movement to extend assistance to Front Line states and Southern African liberation movements are laid on the Table of the House as statement (*See* below)

(c) As a result of Government's concerted efforts international public opinion has been mobilised to a very large extent in favour of concerted international action to dismantle apartheid in South Africa and to demand the early and unconditional independence of Namibia.

Statement

India	Rs. 500 million	(in kind)
Nigeria	US $ 15 million	(in kind)
Peru	US $ 10 million	(in kind)
Algeria	US $ 10 million	(in kind)
Yugoslavia	US $ 12 million	(in kind)
Argentina	US $ 3 million	(in kind)
Congo	CFA 100 million	(in kind)
France	FF 20 million	(in kind)
Barbados	Bd $ 100,000	(in cash)
Djibouti	US $ 10,000	(in cash)
Italy	Lira 4 billion	(in kind)
Libya	US $ 10 million	(50% in cash 50% in kind)
Guyana	US $ 5,000	(in cash)
USSR	Roubles 65 million	(in kind)
Afghanistan	US $ 5,000	(in cash)
Nicaragua	US $ 50,000	(in cash)
Nauru	Aus $ 10,000	(in cash)
Bangladesh	US $ 10,000	(in cash)
Mauritius	Rs. (M) 500,000	(in cash)
Maldives	US $ 1,000	(in cash)
Norway	NK 10 million	(in kind)
Uganda	US $ 100,000	(in cash)
Phillippines	US $ 500	(in cash)
Pakistan	Pak Rs 50 million	(in kind)
Sweden	SK 140 million	(in kind)
Cyprus	US $ 100,000	(in kind)
Brunei	US $ 100,000	(in cash)
Egypt	US $ 2 million	(in kind)
Nepal	US $ 25000	(in cash)
Malaysia	US $ 2 million	(in kind)
PDR Yemen	US $ 150,000	(in cash)
Laos	US $ 7,000	(in cash)
Vietnam	US $ 10,000	(in kind)
Jordan	US $ 5,000	(in cash)
Czechoslovakia	KSC 5 million	(in kind)